



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

Luther C. Challis has begun a prosecution in the New York State Court against Mrs. Woodhull and Jennie C. Claflin for libel. Those women being now in the custody of the United States authorities, it required a writ of habeas corpus to bring them from the Ludlow Street Jail to the court that they might appear and answer at the Police Court. The writ was issued, and in response the defendants appeared and the examination began. George Francis Train attended at the hearing as a sympathizer friend. Mr. Challis proved the publication of the libellous article, &c. The examination was to have been resumed to-day.

The golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony continues to be celebrated in Dresden with many festivities. There have been religious services, of an imposing character, at the churches, and state performances at the Opera House, at which all the Imperial and titled guests assembled in the city were present. Yesterday deputations from the army, the municipal government and the diplomatic corps waited on the royal pair and tendered their congratulations. The people are testifying their loyalty and affection by sending magnificent gifts from all parts of the country.

The Madrid Epoca publishes a letter from Cadiz, which tells of the reported discovery of a conspiracy to inaugurate an insurrection among the employees of La Cabaña, the Royal dock yards, and the arsenal, situated about six miles from Cadiz. It is stated that the movement was of a serious character, and actively encouraged by the internationalists. Upon discovery of the plot, a large number of persons were arrested, and it was believed that the would-be insurrectionists had been completely frustrated in their designs.

The jury of inquest in the case of the shooting of Isaac Boss, on the occasion of the election in Baltimore on Wednesday, met last night. A number of witnesses were examined, and their testimony went to show that the attack was premeditated, and made by negroes and men attached to the custom-house. Medical evidence showed that the poor boy, the victim of the shooting, was almost instantly killed by a ball through his lungs and heart.

The citizens of Philadelphia held a meeting yesterday at which an address was adopted expressive of the esteem in which the late Maj. General George C. Meade was held by his countrymen and of the sorrow they feel at his loss. Gen. Harttraft, Governor-elect, was chairman of the committee through which the address was reported. President Grant it is said will attend Gen. Meade's funeral to-morrow.

Yesterday, in New York city, Surrogate Hutchings decided that the bequest of all his real and personal estate to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, by the Frenchman, Louis Bonard, which was contested on the ground that the testator was insane, having been a believer in the transmigration of souls, is valid, as regards the devise of personal, but void as to the real estate.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday began the hearing of the appeal in the case of George Hill, Jr., of Georgetown, vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. This case grows out of a disagreement between the canal company and Mr. Hill as to the right above the bottom of the canal at which the water for his factory shall issue.

Charles L. Wilson, proprietor of the Chicago Evening Journal, and Andrew Schuman, managing editor, were fined \$100 and \$200 respectively, by the Supreme Court of Illinois, for contempt of Court in publishing several unfavorable comments upon the action of that tribunal in the Rafferty murder case.

Steps have been taken in London to send relief to the sufferers by the late disastrous floods in the northern part of Italy. Subscriptions for the purpose have been opened, and already quite a large sum has been received.

A telegram from Madrid reports that General Gamalde has been relieved of command as Captain-General of Catalonia, and General Benetini is announced as his successor.

The barge Forest Queen, laden with lumber, was sunk in Lake Erie during the gale on Thursday night. All on board were lost.

Lewis Watkins has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Postoffice Department at Washington in place of Eben Childs, deceased.

The President Congratulated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The President was to-day the recipient of congratulations from the members of the foreign diplomatic corps, who called in a body, on behalf of their respective governments, as well as on their own behalf and the ladies of their families, who accompanied them. Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister, was the first to tender his compliments on the President's re-election, and was followed in turn by the Russian minister, the representative of the French legation, and the ministers from Germany, Turkey, Brazil, Spain, Sweden, Peru, Italy, Belgium, the Argentine Republic, Portugal and Japan. The President and his family, attended by the cabinet and the ladies of their households, received the corps in the blue parlor. There were no formal addresses, and after each one had tendered his personal good wishes, the occasion resolved itself into a pleasant social affair.

Railroad Catastrophe.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 8.—A little after 10 o'clock last night, a passenger train from the West, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran into a Pullman palace coach which had been detached from a train from Washington and left standing on a side track at Washington Junction, at Relay House, to be taken up by a regular train from the West. The Pullman coach was wrecked. There were only six passengers in the coach, three of whom were injured. Charles Marsh of Woodstock, Va., was badly cut and bruised about the face, and his servant, a white man, was injured internally and probably fatally. Henry Jacobs of No. 36 Second street, New York, was injured about the head and face, but not seriously.

FLY IN THE WHEAT.—We understand from many of our Frederick farmers that the ravages of the fly in the wheat are very considerable in certain localities. Some fields are entirely destroyed and have had to be resown, Frederick is not the only Valley county that is suffering from this fell visitation. In Augusta the same complaints are made and also in Rockingham and Rockbridge.—Win. News.

THE FEWELL TRIAL.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]
BREXSTVILLE, Nov. 8, 1872.—The third day of Fewell's trial has come and gone, and whilst but little was done in the progress of the case; a greater amount of interest than on the preceding day was manifested. On yesterday before Miss Fewell's examination was concluded the Commonwealth asked for an adjournment till this morning in order to enable Gov. Wise to be present with some letters which were considered by counsel of much importance and material at that stage of the case. The counsel for the defence resisted the motion for adjournment, alleging that they would allow the letters, when ready to be presented, to go to the jury, after they were proven to be those written by Miss Fewell, and the Court so decided.

On the appearance of Gov. Wise in Court this morning he rose to an explanation of his seeming dereliction of duty, and stated that Judge Sinclair sent a telegram to him on the 6th, which he read as follows:

BREXSTVILLE, VA., Nov. 6, 1872.
To Henry A. Wise, 9th and Marshall Streets, Richmond, Va.

To be tried; come immediately. Bring the letters.

CHAS. E. SINCLAIR.

This he did not receive. He did receive one on that day asking, "Can you attend?" To which was had this reply, "I cannot before Friday; will case be tried?" He inferred from the nature of the telegram which first reached him that the case would be continued if he could not attend, hence his reply. On the 7th another reached him informing him of the progress of the trial, and thereupon he started from Richmond and reached here this morning; but for this misadventure he would have been present at the inception of the trial. A motion was then made to introduce Miss Fewell as witness for the defence, for further cross examination by the prosecution; the Court, however, after reviewing the agreement of yesterday, decided that she could be introduced only as the witness for the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth then read six letters, written by Miss Fewell to Clark, five whilst they both lived at Manassas, intimating, in substance, her willingness to leave with him, four of them without date or signature, one written July 2d, and the last August 22d, after they had returned from their trip to the West. The letters are as follows:

[No. 1.]
"I have only time to write a short note. It will be a day or two before I can decide positively at what time I can leave. But don't think I have given it out. I would like to see you on Tuesday's mail, telling you when I can go. How short the time seemed last night when we were together. You cannot imagine how delighted I was yesterday when I saw you on the picnic grounds. Can you remain until Sunday? I have never heard that any one ever suspected you, but for fear that this might get lost, I had rather you would destroy it immediately. Don't stay longer in Fredericksburg."

[No. 2.]
"What shall I say to convince you that I am not with you, and why you have taken up such an idea, I can't imagine; have I ever acted in any way to cause you to believe me angry? If I have, I assure you I was unconscious of it, and I have never heard that you said anything disrespectful or disrespectful about me, except what Walter M. told me. I do not know how to trust you in anything, and indeed, I have already trusted you to a great extent. In regard to fishing, I can go at any time, whenever convenient to you. I will be ready, and your company on the creek will be perfectly agreeable. I do not defer your trip to-day, but I know you can go to-night. We are all going after raspberries to-morrow, about two miles down the road, and I want you to go, and may be we will have a chance to have a little talk. Now do this, pet, for your little girl."

[No. 3.]
"At Home, July 2, 1872.—My own Darling: According to promise I sent myself this morning, not at home—but you can guess—to ask you if you don't think it best to come back once more before we leave; you have left many things which I think you will need, and I would like to make some arrangements in regard to getting my clothes away; but if you think it impossible for you to return, don't you think it best that I should express them to you? I can do it with safety. I have considered the matter, that is, about leaving Friday, and think that will be rather soon after your departure. It might cause suspicion, and I had rather wait a little longer. I can let you know this week at what time I will be ready to leave. Now, darling, don't be angry, for I assure you I am doing this for the best. I am anxious for the time to arrive when we shall be together, as much so as you are. I think it prudent that I should leave Friday. The time has weighed heavily since you left; the days have seemed weeks. I would like for you to be here to-morrow night any how. Everybody expects you back, and come if you possibly can. Lizzie wants to know what is to be done with all your clothes you have left here. It came this morning and got all the soiled ones to do up. I find that I can leave either on the passenger or the freight without any one finding me out, but tell me which you think will be the best. If you can, I come to-morrow, write a long letter to Lizzie telling me what to do. I will have to stop writing and go home immediately. Lizzie joins me in love to my little darling."

[No. 4.]
"No signature and no date."

[No. 5.]
"Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—Oh, my darling! For God sake come back as soon as possible; there is a great long piece in the Baltimore paper, and it says you ran off with the agent's daughter into Manassas, and that you have a wife and three children."

"Oh God, what are we to do? Come to me at once. I am cast off from them all at home; you are all that I have to look to, and don't leave, but come right back to me. Mr. Gale came here and told me of it just now. He says that he told them it was another man. Please, darling, come back to me to-morrow. I am so nervous I can scarcely hold the pen. Don't fail to come right away. Yours, I hope forever, F."

The counsel for the defence, with the view of preventing the reproduction of Miss Fewell upon the witness stand after a consultation among themselves, decided to acknowledge the genuineness of the above letters.

The letters written by Clark to Miss Fewell, were introduced as evidence. The first is postmarked St. Louis, Aug. 13, and is to this effect:

"My Darling Little Girl: I telegraphed this morning, as soon as I reached here and got my breakfast and although it is now after three o'clock, I have not heard a word from you. I had a great deal to say to you, and I could meet you and go on to Cincinnati but I have been disappointed. If you knew how I have felt, darling, since I left you, you would never doubt or distrust me. I never felt as lonely and miserable in my life. I don't hear by eight o'clock to-night I am going to Cincinnati to night; will get there by 8 o'clock in the morning, and if I do not hear from them to-morrow, I will go on to Washington and send you money back from there. Oh, how I do hate this arrangement. I am really afraid you will have to come to Cincinnati by yourself, anyhow. If you do, you can take the night train at Mexico, and get to Cincinnati at 9 next night, and I will meet you then, if possible. Don't get mad with me, darling, or discouraged because of the delay for, God is my judge, it is no fault of mine. Take good care of yourself, darling, and just as soon as I can hear I will telegraph you."

"Yours, devotedly."

"August 13, 1872."

"To Mrs. Fannie Sinclair, 59 Ringo House, You know the phony, Mr. C."

"The 'them' to which the letter alludes are friends from which Clark expected to procure money."

The second letter was written the same day, and addressed like the first:

"My Darling Little Girl: In addition to what I wrote this evening I think it best to write again. It is now 5 o'clock, and still no answer. If I do not hear by eight I shall go to Cincinnati to night, and if in no other way I will borrow enough to bring you to that place, and send it to you, so that you can leave to-morrow night. Oh, darling, if I only had you with me to-night. You do not know how much I love you. Your dear little girl, Fannie. I am in the train. We cannot get off from Taylor Thornton, but I do not apprehend any difficulty. I will send you a telegram money-order for enough to get you a ticket to Washington and to pay your expenses to Cincinnati, and after you get to Cincinnati, I will meet you. I hope to be with you in a day or two, darling, and until then I hope you will try to be happy. You can tell Mr. Ringo that I could not return as expected, and will send him whatever I may not have paid him. If you leave to-morrow night, you will get to Cincinnati by 8 o'clock, and I will meet you there. Ever and devotedly yours. Destroy these letters, or take mighty good care of them."

The photograph referred to is one of his wife's taken when very young.

These two letters, Miss Fewell testified, were sent to Mexico after her departure from that point, and forwarded to Manassas, where they were taken into the possession of her family, and kept from her sight.

The third letter dated Fredericksburg, and which was handed Miss F. at Boyle's Hotel, in Washington, signed "Jim," and in which the expression "As bad as a little first as you are, I am not afraid to trust you," is used, has heretofore been published in the Gazette.

Wm. Wright, conductor of the freight train on which Clark left Manassas, was the first witness in rebuttal.

Examination by Mr. Menefee—I was in charge of the train on which Miss F. went off, left Manassas at 12:30 a. m.; after starting the train Mr. Fewell came out and requested me to stop it; I did so and he went through the caboose; when about a mile and a half from the place I observed an old gentleman who appeared to be very restless; soon after I saw a lady; I walked up to her and, asked her if she was Miss F.; she said yes and told me she was going to Washington to be married; I remonstrated gently with her; told her that I was much older than she, and advised her to return to her father; she said she had fully made up her mind to go; arrived at Alexandria 3:30, and there saw a hack, to which I escorted her; I saw a man on the pavement; they saluted each other; he helped her into the hack and got in with her; the old man got in also.

By Gov. Wise—She said she was going to marry a man by the name of Lee; stated she was about sixteen.

Cross-examination by Judge Thomas—Heard Miss F.'s testimony yesterday; so far as she went I think it was correct; the man she met was a small man, weighing about 130 pounds; did not know Clark.

At one o'clock Gov. Wise asked the Court to adjourn till to-morrow morning, as two of the witnesses for the Commonwealth were not present and could not get here until to-morrow morning. Considerable discussion ensued on both sides. The Court decided to adjourn in order to allow these witnesses to be present.

TESTIMONY OF MISS FANNIE FEWELL.

The following is Miss Fewell's testimony:

My name is Fannie Sanford Fewell; I was sixteen the 29th of last June; I became acquainted with Clark when he first moved to Manassas; had heard of him before; while we lived at Manassas we met frequently; I saw a great deal of him during this time; I left home July 21st, 1872; was persuaded to leave by the seductions of Mr. Clark; I met Clark at the depot in Alexandria; he was standing on the pavement, near the track; the conductor escorted me to the carriage; left Alexandria at 3 a. m.; we drove towards Washington; I thought we were going to stop in that city, but he told me we were going to Bladensburg, which I thought was a part of the suburbs of Washington; we procured tickets here and went to Baltimore; arrived there about 6 a. m., and drove to the Kennett House; Clark accompanied me; remained there the next day, and left about eight o'clock the following morning; he had promised before I left Virginia to marry me when I reached Washington; when we arrived in Bladensburg I asked him why he did not do so; he said it was too early in the morning; asked him again when we reached Baltimore to marry me; he said it was impossible—that he was a married man, and it would be bigamy, a penitentiary offense, to marry while he had a wife living; this conversation occurred in my room, after supper; Clark then went down into the office of the hotel; about ten o'clock he returned to my room, he found me in tears, and told me that I might as well become resigned to my fate; that if I had made a sacrifice in leaving home with him, he also had made sacrifices for me; I told him if he did not intend to marry me I would return to my home; he said that our fates were linked irrevocably, that I had taken a step which I could not recall, that my family would not receive me, and the world would not believe me faultless; he also said that if I left him then he would leave me, and I would have no protector; we registered at the Kennett House as Mr. Green and wife. From Baltimore we went to Rochester, N. Y., without change of cars; remained there two or three days; from Rochester we went to Detroit; reached that city at 9 p. m.; left next morning at 7 a. m. for Chicago; reached there Saturday night; did not leave Chicago until 10 o'clock Monday morning; did not go to Clark's hotel; he drove out to Lincoln Park with Clark in a hack; in Chicago we registered as Mr. and Mrs. Paxton; on leaving Chicago went to Palmyra, then to Hannibal, Mo., where we staid from 2 to 10 p. m.; from there we went to Mexico, Mo., the end of our tour, where we registered as John R. Lee and wife. Mr. Clark said he registered by the name of Lee because he had a friend named Dudley living near, and he wanted to surprise him in a few days; Dudley saw Clark; Mr. Clark did not say where he lived, and Mr. Dudley came to the Ringo House, where we were stopping, and

asked the clerk if James F. Clark was there; he replied no; Mr. Clark told me that he did not want Mr. Dudley to find out where he was living because he might have a likeness of him (Clark's) wife, and this would detect that I was not what I purported to be. Afterwards Mr. Dudley went to the Ringo House and came with him to the "Clark House." Mr. Dudley was left in the saloon, and Mr. Clark came into my room and prepared me to be presented as his wife; he said if Dudley had a photograph of Mrs. Clark he would treat the subject of our marriage as if it were a ruse to amuse his friend, and then say that I was his cousin travelling with him; Mr. D. was introduced and suspected nothing; his (Clark's) cousin, Miss Patten, called upon us, and I was introduced to her by him as his wife, Mrs. Clark; after Mr. Dudley's visit Mr. Clark assumed his right name; Mr. Clark remained with me two weeks and then started for St. Louis; while he was in St. Louis I received a letter from him; he also wrote to the clerk, telling him to advise me to come on to Cincinnati; I was then without means, and the hotel bill was still unpaid; I asked the clerk what was to do, he sent for Mr. Patton and Mr. Ringo, proprietor of the hotel; they brought me a ticket to Cincinnati; Mr. Ringo obtained my clothes to secure his hotel bill; Mr. Clark said he would meet me in Cincinnati; I arrived there about six in the morning; I remained in the ladies' sitting room of the depot until 11 in the day, looking for Mr. Clark; about midday a policeman, observing my disturbed manner, approached me and inquired what I was waiting for; I told him my story, and he declared that I was abandoned; while we were conversing the conductor of the train on which I had come to Cincinnati stepped up and claimed me as his guest; he offered to carry me to a hotel and pay my bills; his name was Marsh; the policeman, Mr. Kinney, told me that the conductor was a single man, and warned me to have nothing to do with him; he invited me to go home with him and let his wife take care of me; I accompanied him; in the meantime the policeman interested himself in my behalf; I staid at his house until the next day; a proposition was made to send me to the Home of the Friendless; the telegraph operator sent me a message saying that Clark had been at the office and dispatched an order for \$31 to Mexico, and that I could get the money by calling upon him; I went twice; each time the operator said Clark had just been there; I saw a notice in a Cincinnati paper that a man by the name of Clark had deserted his wife, and that she was without money or friends in that city; a few days afterwards a publication appeared in the same journal congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Clark upon having met by accident on the train, as they were each going east in search of the other; this paragraph was utterly false; I did not see Clark from the time I left Mexico until I arrived in Washington; through Mr. Kinney's exertions I obtained a ticket for Washington; I had only a dollar when I left Mexico; by this time it was all expended; I reached Washington about 10 p. m.; had heard Mr. Clark speak of a friend, who was clerk at Boyle's Hotel; I knew no one in Washington; called a policeman and asked him to conduct me to Boyle's Hotel; he replied "Yes," and went to the room which he thought Clark occupied; he returned and said he was not in his room, and had probably left the city; I asked to be shown to a room; this was Sunday night; in a short time the clerk knocked at my door and said he had mistaken and sent for Mr. Clark's room, and that he had just entered the hotel; I requested that he should bring me to me; when he entered my room, he seemed astonished and exclaimed: "My God, how did you manage to get here?" Mr. Clark spent this night with me; when I awoke I examined my pocket-book, and found \$25 of the \$30 which I had when I arrived in Washington; I thought I had been robbed and told him of it; he said he had taken the money; he was angry that the publication had appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial setting forth that Mrs. Clark had been abandoned by her husband and was in that city in a destitute condition; he said this might be seen by my family and lead them to search more diligently for me; he announced his intention to go to Fredericksburg and collect some money that was due him there; he asked me to lend some money of what I had left; he took five dollars; I then had a two dollar note and some small change remaining; he left me the same morning (Monday) for Fredericksburg, telling me that I must still pass as Mrs. J. R. Lee; I staid here until Saturday night, August 24th, 1872; never during this time leaving the hotel, but on one occasion I went and then company with Mr. Clark; I was brought away by Mr. Merchant, my brother-in-law.

The examination in chief of Miss Fewell here closed. It was conducted by Judge Thomas.

The defence proposed to introduce Thomas M. Sullivan, a policeman, from Washington, but the court declined to receive his evidence.

Cross-examination.—Made Mr. Clark's acquaintance in June last, at Mr. Hyson's; he was then living at Manassas, and had a wife and two children; had no reason to know positively that he was married, but had never heard it denied, and believed such to be the case; did not accept Mr. Clark's advances until I supposed he was divorced from his wife; did not know how long our intimacy had lasted before Mr. Clark's family left Manassas; they went to her father's; I inquired, and was told that they did not live happily together; after they had been gone some time I received a note from Mr. Clark asking me to meet him at Mrs. Hyson's, in which he said that he was separated from his wife, and wanted to see more of me now. I went to Mrs. Hyson's the next night, and met Mr. Clark there, as I had done several times before; the following day he wrote a note asking me to go away to Washington with him and be married; on being assured that he was divorced I agreed to this; did not feel that it was morally wrong for Mr. Clark to pay his addresses to me under the circumstances; it did not occur to me that I should not go to Washington and be married when I had every assurance that he was an unmarried man; was also told he was divorced by Mrs. Hyson, who said she had letters in her possession to confirm this statement; knew that I was deceived and ought not to remain with him longer than the night we spent in Baltimore; but where could I go; I left Manassas with an emissary of Clark's; his name is Hartman, and he staid at Boyle's Hotel; I paid my own fare down; the conductor remonstrated with me, and advised me to return to my father; upon his insisting on this I again refused, and told him if returned against my consent I would seek the first opportunity to escape, and find him (referring to Clark); the man who came for me was a stranger; the first night appointed for my elopement I was not ready when the train passed; the following night my escort came again and got off safely; Mr. Clark told me to reply "Mr. Lee." If any one asked me whom I was going to marry, he had supplied me with fifty dollars, through Mrs. Hyson, to meet my expenses; when we reached Alexandria the conductor escorted me about a square, and we found Mr. Clark in waiting with a hack; I had been receiving notes from Mr. Clark for about a month before I agreed to leave home; at Manassas I lived with Mr. D. B. Merchant; did not receive Mr. Clark's visits at their house; they did not like him, and discouraged our growing intimacy; we passed the night in Baltimore together as man and wife; this was after he told me he could not marry me; I kept the money given me by Mr. Clark until we arrived at Mexico; I then gave it to him; during our relations several notes of an affectionate character passed between us.

The Commonwealth here announced that they could not proceed further with the evidence of this witness until some valuable documents were obtained, which were then in the hands of the Governor.

THE ELECTION.

The Baltimore Sun, of this morning, says:—"The returns of election from Virginia indicate continued heavy Radical gains. The majority for Grant is estimated at 3,000, and it is thought that four and probably five Radical Congressmen are elected. The returns from Missouri indicate a Democratic majority in the Legislature, which, if correct, ensures the re-election of Senator Blair, the defeat of which was predicted in dispatches to the President yesterday. Alabama is reported to have gone for Grant, probably by four or five thousand. Louisiana still claims to have been carried by the Republicans. Tennessee gives probably 10,000 majority for Greeley."

The President, in conversation yesterday, said that he had never doubted the result, and had felt confident from the moment the coalition at Baltimore was perpetrated that he should be elected by quite as large an electoral vote as he received in 1868.

Among the telegrams received by President Grant yesterday, was the following:

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—In 1869 R. T. Daniels, chairman of the true Republican committee, did what I now sincerely do—congratulate you on the success of your policy in Virginia. We have carried the State before a doubt.

JOHN W. WOLFE, Sec'y.

Virginia.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The majority thus far reported are, Sevier 1,315, Braxton 1,159; Sevier's majority 156. If the Conservative counties vote, to hear from should hold their own, Braxton's majority will be 723.

FREDERICK COUNTY gives Greeley 562 and Hunton 579 majority.

CLARKE COUNTY.—In this county Greeley's majority is 220 and Hunton's 230—Walker's majority was 246.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Greeley's majority is supposed to be 125.

WARREN COUNTY.—Greeley's majority 515; Hunton's majority 522.

CULPEPER COUNTY.—Greeley 1,021; Grant 1,021—Gee. Hunton 1,036; Daniels 1,011—Hunton's majority 25.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, now in session in Richmond, is in a good deal of trouble about the action of the Grand Worthy Patriarch in granting charters to subordinate divisions composed of colored men. The Grand Scribe having refused to sign these charters they were issued without his signature and ten divisions have thus been organized.—The report of the Grand Worthy Patriarch so far as it relates to this subject was referred to a special committee. The committee made two reports—the majority sustaining the action of the Grand Worthy Patriarch. The minority report strongly censures this action of the head of the Order in the State, and demands a return of the charters thus issued. A substitute substantially endorsing the report of the majority, but differing in this that it requires a different password to be given to colored divisions, was offered, and adopted by a majority of one.

A very painful scene has been exhibiting in the Circuit Court room in Staunton for the last week, perhaps the most painful one that can be imagined—that of a woman telling the story of her shame in the witness box. The case on trial is that of Mrs. Sarah J. Garber against David Myers, for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, under which promise she testified she was ruined.

We learn from the Rockingham Register that Willis Gordon, a negro, has been arrested in Keokuk, in that county and committed to jail in Harrisonburg, charged with committing an outrage upon Miss Hannah Bell Dixon, a poor but respectable white girl, living in the Chesnut Ridge. The girl represents that the outrage was committed under circumstances of great atrocity.

The Clarke Courier says:—"The graduation on the line of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad through this county being nearly completed, the contractors are now finishing their work by constructing culverts wherever needed."

R. S. Morgan, esq., a gentleman of high culture and unusual business capacity, who has resided in Charlottesville for some years past, has gone to Savannah, Georgia, to live.

Jos. T. Logan, esq., has been elected Clerk of the County Court of Rockingham, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wm. McK. Wartman.

Mrs. Lucinda Marrow, for many years a resident of Winchester died very suddenly at her residence in that place, on last Thursday. Mrs. M. taught school in Winchester for many years.

Several bonfires were lighted in Leesburg on Wednesday night in honor of the election of Gen. Hunton.

The Internal Revenue collections in the Richmond district, for October, amounted to \$281,040 92.

A sumas mill is soon to be put in operation in Berryville.

W. W. Flannagan and family, of Charlottesville, have returned from Europe.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY ITEMS.—Richard O. Bowling, has made sale of a portion of his late home farm, called the "Lodge" lying near Oxen Hill, in this county, to a gentleman living in Washington city. The sale was—190 acres at \$75 per acre, and the purchaser is prepared to make extensive improvements.

On Saturday last, the farm of Daniel Clarke, in Queen Anne district, was sold for the sum of \$27 per acre; 643 acres were sold to Mrs. Dr. Harding.

R. B. B. Chew, trustee of Richard Winfield, lately sold 25 acres of land near Green Hill, the estate of Geo. W. Riggs, in Bladensburg district, to Mrs. Mary Anna Forsyth, of Washington city, for \$5,000 cash.

The child of Mr. Wm. Fagan, aged about 20 months, was choked to death on Sunday last with a chestnut.

Gov. Bowie has lately disposed of 26 cattle of various ages at \$100 per head. He has also sold 30 of his fine sheep at \$30 per head.

Mr. Coffin, of Murkirk, met with a great loss on the 18th of October by the death of one of his celebrated cattle, the 6th Earl of Oxford. This animal lately elicited much admiration at the Fair of the Maryland Agricultural Society, in Baltimore, and was valued at \$2,000.—Marbboro' M., Prince Georgean.

AN AMBITIOUS YOUTH in Charlestown, Mass., who has little money of his own but a wealthy father, recently conceived the brilliant idea of giving a grand party at which all the notables of the country should be present. He accordingly sent invitations to distinguished men in all the States of the Union, including President Grant, Secretary Boutwell, Charles Francis Adams and Horace Greeley, also including his own photograph. His orders for hall decorations were liberal, amounting to \$12,000, flowers alone to the amount of \$5,000 being included. The owner of the hall refused to allow the use of it without receiving \$300 in advance. The young man's father refused to furnish the money and the magnificent party fell through. The old gentleman, however, had to spend a few hundreds in telegraphing the invited guests not to come, instead of several thousands for dancing.

F. & C. R. R.—Work is being rapidly pushed forward on the Fredericksburg and Charlottesville Railroad. Yesterday a locomotive ran out to "Mills Cut," where a large force is engaged in repairing the damage done the track by land slides. It is expected that the track, which is already laid about eighteen miles, in about ten or fifteen days, will be placed in a condition for the locomotive to run over.—Fredericksburg Star.

"Our Home on the Hillside."

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
NOVEMBER 4.—About two hundred feet up the sloping side of the mountain, on the east of the Genesee Valley, and about half a mile from the town of Dansville, stands an institution as peculiar in its office management as are the views of its very singular founder. It is called,

"OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE."

and is a so-called water cure, though as will be seen, water is considered of less therapeutic value than other agencies. Here from 250 to 300 invalids are constantly found sick with most of the chronic diseases that afflict humanity, dyspepsies, rheumatisms, and consumptives, making up perhaps the majority of the entire number. These stay here from four months to two years, according to the difficulties of their cures, and the readiness with which their diseases yield to the treatment employed.

The principle on which is based the curative art practised here is a very simple one, viz: That there is in every constitution, not incurably diseased, an inherent power of shaking off that disease, and of resuming its normal functions, provided that power, which they designate "vital force," has an opportunity to act unobstructed. Nothing new or strange in this, but in its application there is a novelty which will strike the reader if it does not meet his approval. It is held here that false methods of living are mainly, if not solely, at the foundation of our sickness, and instead of attempting to cure diseases by the use of medicines, the only means made use of are food, water, air and sunlight, and a revolution of habits. And first as to food, it is claimed that in nothing are we more unnatural than in our selection of food and in its preparation. Flour is used unbolted, and is ground from day to day as is needed. Bread is made of it without salt or yeast. Mush is made of the same flour and eaten without salt, but with milk and a little sugar. Meats are not as rich recommended. It is claimed here that a large share of our diseases are caused by eating too largely of meat, and especially of diseased meat. Pork in every shape is forbid. It is pronounced scurifolous in tendency. Beef, mutton and game are allowed in very moderate quantities, and to some patients not at all. Butter is objected to. Fruits are eaten in large quantity. Tea and coffee are not allowed. Now imagine yourself at such a table, with meat, salt, pepper, vinegar, or any of the usual condiments, and you will find without salt, the fruit mostly cooked without sugar, without tea or coffee, with unleavened bread made of unbolted flour, and you have a table certainly not tempting to most persons. Pastry is made without lard, cream being substituted. So much for the table. The other remedies, water, air and sunlight are used as prescribed by the